

The Bee

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.
F. T. Fowler, of Christian County, as a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, subject to the action of the Republican party.
J. L. Jolly, of Christian County, as a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, subject to the action of the Republican party.

UNCLE SAM'S horn of plenty is swelling larger and larger. Late crop reports show the outlook for corn is decidedly improved. It was good, but is better.

The greatest wheat crop in our history, that of 1897, will, from present indications, be exceeded this year by 100,000,000 bushels. This is an American year on all accounts.

A LAND credit company which holds \$9,000,000 worth of farm mortgages in the West has but \$17,000 worth of property under foreclosure. This speaks well for the prosperity of the western farmer.

The purchasers of the war bonds have not missed the mark of profitable investment. They are now being traded in at more than 5 per cent. premium, and before the bonds are actually in the hands of subscribers. The confidence in Uncle Sam's army and navy is only equalled by the confidence in Uncle Sam's resources.

THE statistics of the Treasury Department show that there has been "an increase of over \$300,000,000 in the amount of money in circulation during the two years that have elapsed since a national campaign was waged against the present monetary standard on the ground that it worked toward a contraction of the circulation."

THERE is nothing being said about "pension outrages" in these days when a few new pensioners are being made by the present war, behind which is the heart of the nation. Nothing is popular these days that opposes the fighting, aggressive spirit of the American public, or that deals slightly with the soldiers of other wars.

FOREIGN opinion agrees with that of progressive Americans who are now taking steps to encourage and develop with their capital and thrift the latent resources of our new territory.

The London *Statist* says: Cuba will give employment to a vast amount of capital, and the stimulus to industry there will react upon the United States. The investments in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will particularly benefit railways.

THE Indiana State Republican convention the other day gave forcible vent to their patriotism by singing "America" while the tellers were busy with the count. The enthusiasm was intense and when they had finished the "glorious song in glorious voice" there followed cheer after cheer.

The sentiment of "America" strikes the keynote of every heart these days, and, fortunately, we are learning our national airs.

ONE of our contemporaries thinks Col. Bryan is to be consoled for having spoken too soon against "expansion," and believes it to have been a case of misplaced judgment. Alget, Stone and others were a little more deliberate in announcing themselves and fell in with the growing popular sentiment in favor of more of civilizing work for the nation in the new fields thrown at our feet, and the expansion of our territory and our commerce.

The Louisville *Dispatch* is in trouble and wants \$900. It is that paper's alleged claim against the State Treasury for publishing the proceedings of the last Legislature "officially." It will be remembered that the Democrats passed a measure at the last session which was a purely partisan scheme to make capital for the *Dispatch* as their "organ." Thus was this paper, partisan in the extreme, forced upon all members of the General Assembly, whatever their politics. Auditor Stone takes the ground that the Legislature had no right to pass such an appropriation and declines to pay the claim. The matter now goes to the court.

WONDER has not yet ceased that the volume of small subscriptions to the war bonds was so enormous. It is announced by the Treasury Department that the largest allotments that will be made will be to subscribers for less than \$4,500 each. As our army and navy are volunteers—and in this is their glory—so are the holders of our war bonds, Uncle Sam's backers as well, enthusiastic volunteers.

There is in this the unqualified endorsement of the present administration and the conduct of the war, and it also contains a vigorous warning to any man or party that attempts to antagonize the work accomplished. It is a manifestation of true American spirit with partisanship laid aside.

In Bonds Together.

The Administration's plan of a popular subscription for the war bonds and the successful absorption of the entire \$200,000,000 issue in small amounts has shut off any cry of "syndicates" and the "money-power." We discover that the individual citizenship of the country, who are able to make small investments, possess sufficient money power to supply the needs of this nation at war many times over. It is a revelation to the world. Thousands of people of small means are now bond holders. This and every other feature of the war with Spain has worked to bind together as brothers men of every station and circumstance. There is more now of the brotherhood of man in this country than ever before.

Relief Work.

The work of the Woman's National War Relief Association is both noble and magnificent. Something of the character and magnitude of this work can be seen from the following New York dispatch:

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, the head of the medical supply depot here, received a communication from Miss Helen Gould today, saying that Mrs. E. B. Belden, of San Diego, Cal., had telegraphed to her offering a "load of lemons for distribution among the army hospitals. Col. Brown promptly replied that the gift would be most acceptable.

Major William H. Arthur, in charge of the hospital ship Missouri, received a letter from Miss Helen Gould this morning, as follows: "Is there anything in the way of supplies or apparatus that would contribute to the comfort of the sick and wounded on board the Missouri? This association would gladly contribute the ship under your direction, and on receipt of instructions from you."

The Association meant is the Woman's National War Relief Association, on whose paper the note was written. Major Arthur answered that he would like the association to furnish four electric ward kitchens. He received a telegram from Miss Gould today asking him to forward an estimate of the cost of the kitchens, and stating that the association would gladly supply them; it is estimated that they will cost \$5,000 each.

Political Points.

It is stated at Frankfort that a Western Kentucky man may be chosen as prison physician. Dr. Hugh Tobin, who was slated for the place will probably lose out.

Judge Vincent Boring has been given unanimously the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eleventh district where the Republicans are certain of success at the polls. This is a rare compliment to Judge Boring, and the Republicans of his district are in fine feather.

Republicans of the Seventh district think stranger things have happened than would be the election of their candidate for Congress this Republican year. The district is largely Democratic but they are hopeful of success. Hon. Wood Dunlap and Capt. T. J. Hardin are candidates for the nomination.

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Ky., says: A silly rumor is out here to the effect that Gov. Bradley is going to be the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, and that his visit to this county last Sunday had something to do with this plan. Gov. Bradley's whole talk to his friends is of his earnest desire to be rid of his political duties and annoyances.

Typoid fever is said to be epidemic in Bagdad, Shelby county, over forty cases having been reported from the town and country adjacent.

PROUD RECORD FOR REPUBLICANS.

Great Transformation Effected By Hard and Conscientious Service

BY THE STATE PRISON OFFICIALS.

What Has Been Accomplished During Their Term of Office.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Commercial.)

Frankfort, Ky., August 2.—Since the penitentiaries have again changed hands it is appropriate and proper that the public should know just what the outgoing officials have done.

The Republicans took charge of these institutions on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1896. At that time the prisons were in a deplorable condition, the entire yard being covered with rubbish and filth, and the cells were hut little better than the yard.

At that time there was no grading or drainage system in the yard, or in the yard where the lumber is stored. Some of the shops had been wrecked by fire, and their dismal and charred walls only remained.

Not a shrub, flower, grass plot, not a walk greeted the unfortunate inmates of that institution.

The buildings were very gloomy, forbidding and dilapidated, and apparently a stranger to paint. The roofs of the buildings were decayed, and shop room for the convicts wholly inadequate. Male prisoners were permitted to work in the woman's department, and no care was exercised to prevent the mingling of the sexes. Only six hundred of the convicts were worked.

A Premium on Vice.

The steam power was scattered over the premises. One plant was in the woman's department, in which male convicts stayed night and day, opening the way to inevitable vice. The scattering of the steam power in this way cost the state many thousands of dollars more than it should. The condition of the piping was most wretched, it being underground and unwrapped, and had, therefore, rusted and decayed allowing great volumes of steam constantly to escape.

Indeed the conditions were about as bad as they could have been in every regard. Every setting of the sun had for twenty years found a large deficit against the state.

Thus the Republicans found this institution. To look upon it now and view the wonderful improvements effected under the republican administration it is no wonder that the visitors to this prison speak in such laudatory terms of the success of Warden Hancock and his subordinates. The rubbish and filth have been cleared away and a splendid system of grading and drainage made.

Instead of mud and filth, beautiful concrete walks, grass plots, flower beds, shrubbery, greenhouses, fountain and trees now greet the eyes of the visitors, and gladden the hearts of the inmates. One would almost feel that he was entering a beautiful park instead of a prison.

Every cell and bed in the entire institution is now neat and clean. A place where the prisoner, after a hard day's toil, can for a while forget his troubles in slumber.

Steam Power Concentrated.

The steam power has all been concentrated and by a splendid system of engineering new piping has been put in overhead, covered by asbestos. The engine and electric plant have been removed from the woman's department and a division wall has been erected that prevents the mingling of male and female convicts. The male guards have been removed from the woman's department and two female guards have been substituted in their place. No male prisoner is now allowed to enter without the permission of the warden.

In the woman's department a public laundry has been established, and that part of the institution has been made self-sustaining, and all manner of vice such as obtained in the past has entirely disappeared from that department.

In addition to all these things a large building affording room for the employment of 400 men has been erected. The shop that was destroyed by fire has been rebuilt and an annex erected to the charcoal factory. New roofing for nearly all the buildings has been put on, and all have been newly painted. New and commodious guard houses have been erected on the walls.

Other Improvements.

The improvements in the lumber yard are no less marked than those within the walls. The pools of stagnant water which were the fruitful source of disease have

been removed by a system of drainage, and the ground has been graded and walks macadamized.

Instead of 600 men being employed as was the case in March, 1897, the entire force of convicts less the invalids now have daily and healthful employment; and instead of a daily deficit, the prison has each day yielded the state for many months past a handsome dividend over all expenses, never less than 1,000 men at work, yielding the state more than \$350 per day. Everything about the prison is now system and order and has for months moved like clockwork.

Of course, it took quite a time to bring this institution out of chaos and idleness, but the feat has been successfully performed. The discipline among both guards and prisoners has been as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it. In fact the improvements in every respect seem almost incredible.

Too much credit cannot be given to Warden Hancock for his efficient and faithful services to the state. He has shown himself to be an able manager and controller of men. Inspector Weaver, who has become thoroughly familiar with this institution, was heard to say that from what he had seen and knew of him, that the best thing the state could do would be to employ Maj. Hancock at a salary of \$5,000 a year and give him entire control of the institution. This, of course, cannot be done under the law, but Mr. Weaver's suggestion was a high compliment of a worthy officer. But it can be justly said that to all the officers of that institution is due credit for the great improvement wrought. They have all been faithful and honest. No act done by them will ever cause a regret on their part.

FROM THE EXCHANGES.

The crop outlook in Ohio county this year is good, barring the slight drought in sections. Wheat has rendered the finest yield for years. Corn is doing well, but needs rain. Tobacco is up to the average and looks well, but it also needs moisture. There have been several showers throughout the county lately, but no continued downpour. But it is quite evident that, taken all around, we will have a good crop year.—Hartford Herald.

Mr. Jere Hagan has sent to the Record office a stalk of corn grown on his farm near Balltown, that is a little out of the ordinary. Two well-developed roasting ears are growing on the stalk, one just above the roots, and the other in the tassel.—Nelson Record.

We understand that hail did heavy damage to the crops in the Shiloh country last Saturday. It is reported that about 500 acres of tobacco were entirely ruined and it has been chopped down and the ground will be put into something else.—Hustler.

Mr. Nathan Carrico, one of the oldest and best known citizens of the county was adjudged insane last week and sent to the asylum at Hopkinsville. He was taken by Mr. Sam Carrico and another gentleman. The cause of Mr. Carrico's insanity is said to be the bursting of a shell over him during the civil war, this being his largest attack. His residence is in the Fancy Farm section of the county.—Mayfield Monitor.

The New Haven Milling Co. bought of different parties in this locality about 2,000 bushels of wheat at 62c per bushel, delivered from the threshers.—Lancaster Herald.

Capt. E. P. T. Holcroft, a pioneer steamboatman and one of Alton's wealthiest citizens, died last Friday from paralysis. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was buried by that order.—Meade County Messenger.

Col. E. L. Motley, of Bowling Green, raised this year on his fine Warren county farm 12,000 bushels of wheat. This, so far as we know, is the largest wheat crop raised in Kentucky.—Glasgow Republican.

Gid Dollar, of the Fredonia Valley, has recently threshed his crop of wheat and a yield is reported which likely cannot be excelled in the county. The piece of land measured only twenty-five acres and made 750 bushels of wheat, an average of thirty bushels per acre. This is an exceedingly good yield of wheat taking the average of a field that large. Farmers, let us hear from you if you can beat this.—Princeton Republican.

While it was said that the peach crop was damaged, there has been an abundant quantity of this fruit sold on the local market with more to follow. The peaches that have been offered so far are very fine and are being sold at reasonable prices. No real small peaches have yet been offered on the market.—Uniontown Telegram.

We have heard of strikes in nearly every kind of business, but never until last week did we ever know of a strike among church members. Some of the ladies tried to get up a supper for the benefit of the pastor, and others went on a strike because certain other ones were managing.—Paintsville Commercial.

At the barbecue at Clay last Saturday Mr. George W. Nall and Jailer Thomas S. Page started to a refreshment stand to get some lemonade. When within a few yards of the stand, Mr. Nall hesitated and remarked to Mr. Page: "I will be a dead man in twenty minutes." After uttering these words he began falling, but was

caught by his companion and others and gently laid on the ground. He never spoke or made any signs of life after he fell, and in twenty or thirty minutes from that time life was pronounced extinct. Mr. Nall had several attacks due to heart disease and has been subject to it for many years.—Providence Record.

One of the curiosities to be seen in the city is a one-legged ditch digger on the sewer. His name is Henry Miller, and he seems to do as much work as any of his biped companions. He braces himself in his wooden extremity and digs away with as much complacency as if he owned the earth.—Paducah Sun.

A number of hemp farmers of Central Kentucky have clubbed together to make a test of two or three of the new processes of rotting hemp. The process of "dew rotting," which has been greatly used, is very injurious to the fiber and decreases the price of hemp about 50 per cent.—Lexington Herald.

Mr. Burlow Terry and Miss Melissa U. J. Trotter will be married in the Lantrip's school-house district tomorrow. The groom is one of the oldest men in the county, being not far from 100 years old. His bride is a young woman. The old gentleman was in town today, secured the license and returned home, making a trip of about forty miles in one day over a rough road.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

It looks like there never were as many peaches shipped out of Trimble county as are being shipped this week, and yet the season is hardly begun. There is almost a constant stream of wagons passing through town daily, especially in the afternoon and night to 8 and 9 o'clock at night. Most of the fruit is very nice and is bringing very satisfactory prices.—Milton News.

DOWN IN THE MINES.

The company who has been operating iron mines near Santiago, Cuba, will soon resume work.

Prices of anthracite coal in the East are said to be so low that leading dealers are contemplating taking immediate action to raise the price of the product.

It is said that the mining display at the Omaha Exposition is a very creditable one and attracting great attention.

Twenty or more oil wells have lately been sunk in Floyd county, Kentucky, and large tanks for the holding of the crude oil are being constructed.

At a new coal mine now being opened in Pennsylvania none but English speaking miners will be employed. The "Slavs" and "Huns" must seek work elsewhere, as they are often the cause of serious trouble.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 2.—As a result of the action taken at today's session of the district convention of the United Mine Workers' Union, 5000 coal diggers employed in the third mining, Monongahela pool and Youghiogheny River mines will be on a strike next week. National President Hatchford wanted a general strike of all the miners in this district, but, for the present, the suspension will be confined to the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers. The object of the suspension is to force operators to live up to the terms of the Chicago interstate agreement. Some of those who signed the agreement broke it because the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company did not observe it. The miners' officials could not force this company to pay the same rates and adopt the uniform conditions agreed on at Chicago, and the fight here has to be abandoned. The miners along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers refused to strike until they were provided for financially. The convention decided to levy an assessment of five cents per ton on all working members, and a special assessment of ten cents per ton to conduct the strike. Two organizations will be sent out tomorrow to report the mines not observing the agreement, and the strike will be ordered at those mines on August 10.

A significant indication of the widening market for Southern coal is the loading of vessels with cargoes for London and the British possessions in South Africa. The strike in the Welsh collieries has caused American coal to be substituted for the Wales article in a number of instances, and there is a possibility that the demand for it may be permanent when the English consumers realize its high quality. Already at Norfolk the English colliers Sandhill and George Fleming have loaded, the former for London and the latter for Cape Town, Africa. Besides the above, cargoes have gone to Bermuda, to St. Lucia and to the Cape de Verde and Madeira Islands for British coal stations, and a steamer—the India—is now loading with 8500 tons of coal on private account for Port Said.

This annual report for 1897, Mr. G. W. Stone, inspector of mines for Kentucky, states that the total production of coal, including canal, of all the commercial mines in the State was 3,304,053.38 tons. This is the largest yield ever made by the Kentucky mines, being a gain over 1896 of 120,574.42 tons. The production of canal coal was 56,511.02 tons; of coke, 32,264.86. The average number of employees was 7740, of whom 85 per cent. worked below ground. Separate chapters of the report are devoted to rock asphalt and clays and building stones.

The miners at Falcoo coal mines, thirty-two in number, went out on a strike Wednesday, demanding payment every two weeks, instead of once a month, as has been the custom of payment. Mr. M. H. Enright, of this city, who is operating the mines, went to Falcon Thursday morning to investigate the trouble. The members of the committee having charge of the strike were not all present, but Mr. Enright talked with most of the men and thinks he succeeded in satisfying them so that they will go back to work in a few days. He will visit them again Saturday, which is the regular pay day. The men have no complaint of the amount paid them, or that they are not paid promptly, but simply want their pay at more frequent intervals.—Ex.

Soon after peace is declared we expect that many miners will seek their fortune on the islands of the West Indies, formerly a portion of Spanish territory.

The report was in circulation last week that a meeting of would-be sympathizers

of the United Mine Workers' Order was held somewhere in Hopkins county. This meeting was held in the woods at the head of night, and the strictest secrecy observed. They accomplished nothing for the good of the order, or for mankind, is an evident fact. In this county there is no reason why the miners should feel disposed in the least to lend their aid, either in person or financially, to an organization whose chief object thus far in the State has been wherever they could influence the miners to cause trouble between the employer and the employed. Kentucky is not the State for such an organization to thrive and do well. The miners are more or less educated and are an English speaking race who have long ago learned to let well enough alone and ignore the advice of the mischief makers, and we advise them now, after their years of labor in vain, to withdraw from the State where without them peace reigns supreme.

On every hand you can hear expressions of great respect for the St. Bernard Coal Company, and why is this? No person can suffer, be he sick or poor, while in their employ. An employee never lacks for the necessities of life. Good wages are paid, and you get your pay when due. The sick are cared for and the wants of the widow supplied.

John Salmon, of the Crabtree Mines, and his wife, spent Sunday with relatives here.

The fear of a miners' strike in the East has caused quite an active business in the bituminous coal trade in the East. Consumers in many cities are laying in a supply for future use.

The estimated production of coal for Alabama for the year 1898 is 6,000,000 tons, a great increase over that of last year.

The coal miners in the northern part of Colorado are out on a strike.

The difference of seventeen cents in freight rates between Chicago and two Illinois mines has caused some trouble in adjusting the scale of wages paid the miners. One set of miners must work for considerable less than the other.

They have a mine in Oregon called "Gold Bug," a title we suppose given it by some silverite during the last Presidential race.

It begins to appear as if the coal-miners' lockout at Anna, Ill., which has been in existence since April, would be settled in a few days.

Forgotten.

Written for The Bee.

A picture haunts my vision,
A picture lonely but true,
And your heart can but be sad
When I paint the picture for you.

An old moss-grown school-house
In the foreground I see,
But that old time building
Is very dear to me.

The old grave-yard I see it
You would not think 'twas one,
For it is so sadly neglected,
And with weeds and vines o'er-run.

I stroll around among them,
Those graves that were once so green;
No tombstone, no flowers, not a token
Of loving friends can be seen.

Here's the grave of a dear old mother,
I knew her in days gone by;
Not even a fence do guard it, boys,
The spot where your best friend lies.

This picture haunts my vision,
This picture I've painted for you,
Of friends long ago forgotten
By those thought faithful and true.

Earlington, Ky. "GILLIAN."

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Dispatcher Woolridge is again back on duty, and feels much improved in health by his vacation.

Dispatcher Nick Walker passed down on a freight train Tuesday, en route South, looking over the Henderson division.

Supervisor Sullivan and a large crew of men did a fine day's work one day last week, laying about two and one-half miles of steel rails.

Word comes that Bud Knight, who is employed on the Mannington section, met with a painful accident one day lately. He was standing near the track when a portion of a brake shoe flew from a passing train, striking him and inflicting an injury to one of his hips. It is thought he will soon recover.

Brakeman Robert Stevens will soon be able to get duty again, as his crippled hand is fast healing up.

Rumor says that in the near future several of the brakemen will be examined as to their proficiency to run trains by Master of Trains Devney. He is quite particular in his examination and none but the best are promoted.

Operator Fawcett is now enjoying a two weeks rest among relatives near Guthrie, Ky.

The matter of obtaining safer car couplers than those now in use on the best trains has been taken up by the Master Car Builders' and Master Mechanics' Associations, and committees appointed by them to consider and make reports on the question.

A frequent source of dangerous train accidents has been the paring in two of trains. This was a chronic case in the old days of link and pin couplers, and it has by no means been eliminated by the use of vertical plane couplers. These in fact have introduced special dangers and problems that are as yet far from being solved.

Poor material has been a prolific source of failures in couplers, but this particular problem is about settled, although the condemned cast iron is still used by some makers and roads to which a slight saving in first cost appears to be more important than assurances of safety.

But the coupler knuckles still open and cause breaking in two of trains or else become closed so that the cars cannot be coupled, and other delays and dangers are frequent, which so far have baffled the ingenuity of railroad mechanical officers.

With the important increase in the capacity of cars and the length of trains, these problems become more perplexing, and the results from train parting while in motion more serious, but they can only be solved by careful investigation of the causes of the individual failures and summarizing of causes until enough information is obtained to locate and remedy each weak part of the coupler.

Operations were resumed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's car and machine shops at Altoona, Pa., on Monday. Three thousand men are benefited.

The Louisville and Nashville is preparing to establish this fall regular lines of steamers from Pensacola to Hamburg, Bremen and Kobe, Japan. They now have

a regular line to Liverpool, and this has proved so successful that they decided to extend the business.

Mr. Robert A. Watson, cashier of the Louisville and Nashville railroad coal office, has been appointed Coal Agent of the road at this point, to succeed Mr. Leonard Parsons, who resigned some time ago. Mr. Watson will continue to act as cashier, the two offices having been consolidated. His new position is one of much greater responsibility than the old. He has been connected with the road for ten years, and has made a fine record.—Courier-Journal.

Texas is apparently the most active in railroad building of any of the States. There are at present no less than nineteen companies building roads.

Remember

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are now using—

get **BattleAx** **PLUG**

and you'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again.

FOR EVERY FOOT

There is the Right Shoe. Your Shoe is here. We make a point of fitting people. Any house can sell shoes—once. We sell shoes over and over to the same people. Steady trade is the test of a Shoe Store. We have lots of such advertisements walking around over Hopkins County—they walk a good deal, the Shoes feel so easy and look "swell." Our Pingree & Smith, our Williams & Kneeland, our Ziegler Bros., our Sachs, our Wolfe Bros. and our "Battle Ax" Shoes can not be turned down.

We Stand Behind Any Shoe We Sell You For a Good One You Know.

WE WANT YOUR SHOE TRADE.

BISHOP & CO.,

MADISONVILLE, KY.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

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